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THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF SEDGEFIELD.



ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1937.

DURHAM :

G. Bailes & Sons, Printers, Etc.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Sedgfield Rural
District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the 60th Annual Report upon the vital statistics and sanitary work of your district for the year ending 31st December, 1937.

The Registrar General has supplied the number and nature of the deaths from all causes, the number of births, and also the estimated population of the district. After correcting this estimate by subtracting the number of inmates undergoing treatment in the Durham County Mental Hospital, who do not belong to your district, I find the population to be 32,645.

The corrected figure, 32,645, is the basis upon which the birth-rate and death-rate are calculated.

General Statistics.

Area : 39,212 acres.

Population : 32,645.

Number of inhabited houses : 7,428.

Rateable value : £107,121.

Sum represented by a penny rate : £442.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
AND MATERNAL DEATH-RATES IN THE YEAR 1937.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SEDGEFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.	
BIRTHS :—		
Live	14.9	17.3
Still	0.60	0.85
DEATHS :—		
All Causes	12.4	12.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00
Small-pox	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.00
Whooping-Cough	0.04	0.00
Diphtheria	0.07	0.24
Influenza	0.45	0.58
Violence	0.54	0.85
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.	
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	58	74
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	5.8	1.76
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—		
Puerperal Sepsis	0.97	0.00
Others	2.26	0.00
Total	3.23	0.00
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).	
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—		
Puerperal Sepsis	0.94	0.00
Others	2.17	0.00
Total	3.11	0.00

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Your Council employs a part-time Medical Officer of Health, two full-time qualified Sanitary Inspectors for the Northern District, and a Sanitary Surveyor who also acts as Sanitary Inspector for the Southern area.

Social Conditions.

Coal mining is the chief industry in the area and other occupations of less numerical importance are Bye-Product Works, Agriculture, and Limestone Quarrying.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following table shows the figures obtained from the labour exchanges for the year.

1st. Jan. 1937. 31st Dec., 1937.

Chilton	304	192	
Cornforth	213	124	excludes Coxhoe.
Ferryhill	477	339	
Sedgefield	150	140	includes Fishburn & Bp. Middleham.
Trimdon	486	248	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Totals	1630	1043	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the year.

			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
LIVE BIRTHS : —					
Legitimate	...	...	286	258	544
Illegitimate	...	...	11	12	23
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			297	270	567
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

STILL BIRTHS :—

Legitimate	...	...	17	9	26
Illegitimate	...	...	1	1	2
			—	—	—
			18	10	28
			—	—	—

DEATHS :—

208 193 401

Birth Rate : 18·2.

Death Rate : 12·2.

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age :—42.

Death-rate per 1000 births :—Legitimate 68·4.

Illegitimate 120·0.

Infantile Mortality Rate :—70·5.

MATERNAL MORTALITY :—

I am glad to report that there were no deaths in your district from Puerperal causes in 1937.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping cough (all ages)			—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)			1

Causes of Death.

					<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
All causes	...	...	...	...	208	193
Measles	...	...	...	...	—	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	13	6
Encephalitis Lethargica		...	...	...	—	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...			...	6	10
Other tuberculous diseases	...	...		...	4	2
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	—	—
Cancer, malignant disease	...	...		...	21	21
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage		...	...	...	17	10
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	28	56
Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	1	—

				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Other circulatory diseases	...	...		15	7
Bronchitis	...	...	...	11	11
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...		14	11
Other respiratory diseases	...	...		4	2
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	2	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...		1	—
Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	—	—
Other diseases of liver	...	...		2	4
Other digestive diseases	...	...		2	6
Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...		5	3
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	—
Other puerperal cause	...	...		—	—
Congenital debility, premature birth, mal-formations, etc.	...	...		11	12
Senility	...	...	...	3	7
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	5	3
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever	...			—	—
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	—	—
Appendicitis	...	...	...	1	—
Suicide	...	...	...	1	—
Other violence	...	...	...	23	4
Other defined diseases	...	...		16	9
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...			1	2

Summary of Nursing arrangements, Hospitals and other Institutions available for the Sedgefield Rural District.

Professional Nursing in the Home—(a) *General*:—
This work is performed by the district nursing associations,
of which there are eight in the rural district, as follows:—

Chilton, Cornforth, Coxhoe, Ferryhill, Ferryhill Station, Fishburn, Sedgefield and Stillington.

These associations are under the supervision of the County Nursing Association, to which they are affiliated. Grants are paid to these associations by the County Council through the County Nursing Association, in accordance with the County Scheme of Grants to County Nursing Association in respect of Midwifery.

(b) *For Infectious Diseases*, e.g. Measles, etc.:—This work is also performed by district nursing associations, as above, but the County Council pay a grant to the County Nursing Association on behalf of approved associations on the following scale:—

£10 per annum in respect of each affiliated district nursing association, the population of whose area does not exceed 10,000, with an additional grant of £5 per 5,000 people in respect of nursing associations the population of whose area exceeds 10,000, subject to the arrangements made by the district nursing associations for the nursing of these cases being approved by the County Medical Officer. Sedgefield District Nursing Association does not undertake the nursing of these special diseases.

Midwives.—During 1937 there were 17 certified midwives residing in the Sedgefield Rural District, all of whom gave notice of intention to practise during that year.

Coxhoe, Sedgefield, Fishburn and Ferryhill district nursing associations do midwifery work for which they each receive a grant of £30 per annum, plus 4/- bonus per case.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—Maternity and Child Welfare.—There are four Welfare Centres situated within the Sedgefield Rural District: one at Sedgefield, one at

Ferryhill (the P.M. Schoolroom, Dean Bank), one at Coxhoe, and one at Chilton.

There are no Day Nurseries or School Clinics under the control of the County Council in the Sedgefield Rural District.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.—There are no T.B. Dispensaries situated in the area, but the following dispensaries serve the area :—Bishop Auckland, Stockton, West Hartlepool and Sherburn Hospital. All these premises either belong to or are hired by the County Council.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by Local Authority or County Council.

(1) *Infectious Diseases.*—Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever are admitted to the Isolation Hospital at Sedgefield. The hospital is owned by the Sedgefield Rural District Council.

(2) *Tuberculosis.*—The following is a list of sanatoria and hospitals in the County to which patients from Sedgefield Rural District may be sent for treatment :—

1. Holywood Hall Sanatorium, Wolsingham.
2. Sunderland Tuberculosis Hospital.
3. Stannington Children's Sanatorium.
4. Helmington Row Tuberculosis Hospital.
5. Tindale Crescent Tuberculosis Hospital.
6. Earl's House Sanatorium, Durham.
7. Seaham Hall Sanatorium.

(3) *Small Pox.*—Conjointly with the Easington Rural District Council and Seaham Harbour, the Local Authority provides accommodation for the reception of Small Pox cases at Thornley. The hospital is situated in Thornley Parish and contains 24 beds.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children in the district, other than the Poor Law Institution at Sedgefield. St. Monica's Home, Bishop Auckland, admits unmarried mothers for confinement.

Ambulance Facilities.—Motor ambulances are in use at the Thornley Small Pox Hospital and the Isolation Hospital, Sedgefield.

For non-infectious cases ambulances are provided by the colliery companies for the use of their own employees, and two nursing associations in the district provide one for the use of their subscribers. Ambulances can also be hired from the neighbouring towns, whilst motor cars of various kinds are readily available in every township for the transport of suitable cases.

Laboratory Work.

By arrangement between the County Council and the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bacteriological examinations and tests are carried out free of charge to all medical men practising in the district; complete outfits are provided and the results are returned to the medical practitioners and to the County Medical Officer of Health, from whom your medical officer receives a copy.

Full use is made of these facilities and the under-mentioned table shows the use made of it during the year :—

Bacteriological Examinations for	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Tubercle Bacillus	18	50	68
Diphtheria Bacillus	21	34	55
Typhoid Bacillus	—	2	2
Meningococcus	—	—	—
Hæmolytic Streptococci ...	—	1	1
	39	87	126

Since the commencement of the diphtheria epidemic in May, 1934, upon the advice of the Medical Officer, this Authority has sent its own nurse to swab the throats of all diphtheria 'contacts' and, subject to the consent of the parents, to give prophylactic injections of diphtheria anti-toxin to all 'child-contacts' free of charge.

The following figures represent the work carried out by the local authority during the year:—

Throat swabs taken	...	...	...	...	494
Nasal „ „	...	...	...	...	18
Prophylactic Injections of diphtheria anti-toxin given	...	...	...	...	77
Virulence Tests	...	...	...	...	2

Diphtheria Antitoxin is gratuitously supplied to all medical men practising in your area, upon application to your medical officer, and the medical practitioners have been circularised to the effect that sterilised syringes and concentrated anti-toxin in 4,000 unit phials are available for use at any hour (day or night) upon application to the hospital.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.—This is supplied by the Durham County Water Board to the following Townships:—Ferryhill, Chilton, Cornforth, Mainsforth, Bishop Middleham, Thrislington, Fishburn, Sedgefield, Bradbury, and during the year the supply for the Trimdon Township was obtained from the Water Board and the Colliery supply discontinued. The remaining Townships and out-lying farms and cottages are supplied from wells.

The quality of the water supplied by the Durham County Water Board leaves nothing to be desired, and has not been analysed during the year. The supply generally

is abundant but complaints of acute shortage are being received from the higher parts of Ferryhill, Sedgefield and Trimdon Village.

Rivers and Streams.—These are periodically inspected and reported upon by the County Council Official. The various bye-product works are the principal offenders in the matter of pollution, as testified by the Inspector's reports which are submitted to your Council.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The whole of your district is drained and sewered. The sewage disposal works consist for the most part of detritus and precipitation tanks and filter beds, together with land for final treatment.

In other parts of your district precipitation and land irrigation are employed; whilst the hamlets of Mordon and Bishopton are provided with settling tanks only. These arrangements have so far proved adequate and satisfactory.

The disposal works at Ferryhill South Side and Chilton Lane have been extended and improved by the construction of two additional tanks and two additional filters.

Scavenging.—The removal of house refuse, and the cleansing of ash-closets, privies and ash-pits are carried out by contract, with the exception of part of the Chilton Township, which is done by direct labour with motor-lorry. All work is required to be done by night with covered carts. Your Council provide and maintain tips in most of the Townships, while farmers utilise some of this refuse for manuring the land. The chief method of disposal is "controlled" tipping.

Shops.—Inspections under the Shops Act, 1934, continue to be carried out with regard to ventilation and temperature in shops and the provision of sufficient sanitary accommodation. Six informal notices have been served with satisfactory results.

Table showing the Various Types of Closet Accommodation at the end of the year.

Township.		Water-closets.	Ash Closets.	Ashpit Privies
Ferryhill	...	2,694	128	—
Chilton	...	1,292	95	—
Trimdon	...	713	402	82
Cornforth	...	956	52	—
Bishop Middleham		270	12	30
Fishburn	...	640	—	10
Mainsforth	...	60	16	—
Thrislington	...	7	12	3
Southern District	...	506	198	113
1937 TOTALS	...	7,138	915	238
1936 TOTALS	...	6,879	1,622	290

Closet Accommodation.—During the year 385 sanitary conversions have been carried out in the following Townships:—

Ferryhill	...	...	...	221 conversions.
Cornforth	...	...	...	4 „
Chilton	...	...	...	37 „
Trimdon	...	...	...	109 „
Fishburn	...	...	...	7 „
Bishop Middleham	...	...	...	7 „
				385

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Byelaws and Regulations.

(1) *Lodging Houses.*—There are two in the Southern district which are efficiently conducted, ventilated and kept reasonably clean. The properties, although old, are kept

in a fair state of repair, and serve a very necessary and useful purpose.

(2) *Factories and Workshops*.—There are 56 of these in the district in addition to eight bakeries. Notices requiring cleansing and repairs to sanitary conveniences have been served in three cases.

(3) *Schools*.—These are regularly inspected and reported upon from time to time by the County School Medical Officer and the health of the scholars also comes under his purview. I am kept informed of any absentees suffering from or having come in contact with infectious diseases, and these are promptly dealt with in the ordinary routine of my duties.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—No such Baths or Pools exist in your area.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. ...

Seven Council houses and 32 private houses were found to be infested during the year. These were treated by thorough spraying with a proprietary liquid or by fumigation, in the case of spraying all windows are kept open and for fumigation the house is sealed and opened out at the end of six hours. Both methods have been found to be fairly satisfactory.

No special methods are employed to ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses. The work of disinfection is carried out by employees of the Council under the supervision of the Sanitary Officers.

Housing.

No houses have been built by your Council during the year, 300 houses are in course of erection to meet the needs

of overcrowding in the district and also 100 bungalows for aged people.

The inspection of all houses in the Trimdon Township was commenced during the year and a number of Clearance Areas have been submitted for consideration and enquiry.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	Nil.
(2) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	Nil
(3) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	119

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	486
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	621
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	65
(b) and the number of inspections made	...	...	...	73
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	9
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	57

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	198
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under Section S.9, 10 & 16, of the Housing Act, 1936:

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil.
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
- (a) By Owners ... Nil.
- (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners... Nil.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... Nil.
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
- (a) By Owners ... Nil.
- (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... Nil.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil.
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 7
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted that houses would not be used for human habitation ... Nil.
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted that the house would be rendered fit for human habitation ... Nil.

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil.
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil.

4. OVERCROWDING.

- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year ... 563
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... 604
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 2,978

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the	
year	10
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during	
the year	48
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	291

No cases of overcrowding again occurred after abatement. Many owners have been approached with a view to the adoption of a system of exchange when any of their houses become vacant, and very valuable work has been done in this way, particularly at Dean Bank where as a result of information supplied by your Officers, the Colliery Company had reduced the number of overcrowded houses by quite 30 per cent.

It was also brought to the notice of the Company that of 741 houses surveyed 239 were 2 roomed and of these 39 were still overcrowded at the end of the year and that erection of an additional room to 40 of these 2 roomed houses at a cost of approximately £75 per house would abate the whole of the overcrowding in this type of house and reduce the Council's building programme under the heading of overcrowding very materially. It was further pointed out that the Company's employees were usually married about $7\frac{1}{2}$ years before having the opportunity of obtaining a colliery house and that this proposed extension would raise the accommodation to five persons per house, would permit of easier placing and lower the possibility of early overcrowding. The negotiations for this were continuing in a fairly satisfactory way at the end of the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—The supply of milk in the district is adequate and a good class of cow is kept in healthier byres.

Sixty seven samples of milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological analysis with generally satisfactory results.

Accredited milk is being produced at 14 farms in the district. No "Tuberculin Tested" or "Pasteurised" milk is produced in the district, but supplies of Pasteurised milk are available.

Meat.—During the year 28 slaughterhouses in your district have been inspected regularly and the animals slaughtered are examined as far as possible at the time of slaughter. The diseased and unfit meat destroyed during the year amounted to 252 stones, the chief disease found being Tuberculosis.

Shops, butchers' carts and market stalls where meat is exposed for sale are also regularly inspected.

Food adulteration is under the supervision of the County Authority.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
NUMBER KILLED	1486	29	38	2913	1702
NUMBER INSPECTED	1486	29	38	2842	1702
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	16	2	4	Nil.	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	1·009	6·9	10·52	·007	·58
TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	44	4	Nil.	59	21
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3·3	13·9	Nil.	2·07	1·23

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1937.

(1)—PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.	Number of Informal Written Notices by Inspector	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.
Dwelling Houses :—			
Foul Conditions	23	—	23
Structural Defects	295	15	278
Overcrowding	20	—	—
Lodging Houses	—	—	—
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops ...	35	—	28
Bakehouses	1	—	1
Slaughter Houses	11	—	11
Ashpits and Privies	1	387	388
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	25	—	25
Water Closets	7	—	7
Defective Yard Paving	70	—	70
House Drainage	102	—	100
Water Supply	9	—	7
Pigsties	4	—	4
Animals improperly kept	1	—	1
Other Nuisances	156	5	139
TOTALS	760	407	1082

(2)—*Precautions against Infectious Disease :—*

Houses disinfected after Infectious disease 186

Schools disinfected after Infectious disease 4

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.

SCARLET FEVER.

The decline in the number of cases notified of this disease was continued throughout 1937, a total of 52 cases being reported compared with 150 cases during 1936.

All cases were admitted to hospital and all recovered.

DIPHTHERIA.

The incidence of this disease waned steadily throughout 1937.

83 cases of diphtheria were notified during 1937 as against 138 in 1936. Eight deaths occurred.

CONTROL OF INFECTION.

All cases were notified by telephone and removed without delay to your hospital.

As in the past three years, the throats of all 'contacts' were swabbed in order to detect any 'carriers' and injections of anti-toxin offered free of charge.

77 injections of anti-toxin were given to diphtheria 'contacts,' mainly children, and 494 throat and 18 nasal swabs taken. All 'carriers' discovered were warned as to their condition and 'swabbed' until free from infection. Virulence tests were carried out in the case of persistent 'carriers.'

ACTIVE IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Free public artificial immunization against diphtheria is available to all residents in the Sedgefield Rural District.

This service has been well advertised and is carried out by the family doctors under agreement with the Council.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

One hundred and fifty-eight cases were admitted to your Isolation Hospital during 1937 as against three hundred and twenty-one in 1936.

Of these 139 were admitted from Sedgefield Rural District, 16 from Durham Rural District, and 3 from Stockton Rural District.

Admissions were as follows :—

(a) From Sedgefield Rural District : —

52 cases of Scarlet Fever.

83 cases of Diphtheria.

1 case of Erysipelas.

2 cases of Pneumonia.

1 case of Chicken-Pox.

(b) From Durham Rural District : —

3 cases of Scarlet Fever.

13 case of Diphtheria.

(c) From Stockton Rural District : —

3 cases of Scarlet Fever.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.—No action has been necessary under these Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.—No action has been necessary under this Section.

Disinfection is carried out by means of the formalin lamp vapourizer at the home of every infectious case, either after removal to hospital, or after recovery at home, or as soon after death as possible. Arrangements are also made for the stoving of bedding and wearing apparel.

Infectious excreta is limed and deeply buried, and the privvies cleansed and disinfected with Thymo-Cresol and disinfecting powder.

Arrangements are made for the gratuitous supply of disinfecting fluid to all applicants to the sanitary inspectors.

SMALL-POX.—Your district was completely free from Small-Pox during 1937.

CANCER.—During 1937, Cancer was given as the cause of death in 42 cases, as against 45 cases in 1936. Two occurred under 20 years of age, one between the age of 20

and 30 years, five between 30 and 45 years, fifteen between 45 and 65 years and nineteen over 65 years.

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS. ...

This continues to be satisfactory. No cases of wilful neglect to notify occurred during the year. There were 22 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, all of which were notified during life.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, in concluding my report, I desire to thank all members of the Council and their staff for the valuable help and encouragement they have afforded me throughout the year.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. V. HINDHAUGH,
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR 1937—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	At all Ages.	AGE GROUPS.											Total Deaths.	Hospital.	Home
		Under one year.	1—2.	2—3.	3—4.	4—5.	5—10.	10—15.	15—20.	20—35.	35—45.	45—65.	65 and over.		
Scarlet Fever	52	...	1	1	2	3	22	14	3	5	1	...	...	52	...
Diphtheria	83	...	2	3	3	4	31	17	11	10	1	1	...	83	...
Erysipelas	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	12	7	1	25
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	3	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neon- atorum	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	49	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	19	16	10	2	49	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (Acute, Primary, and Influenzal)	94	1	1	1	1	3	11	9	4	22	11	24	10	2	92
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	316	6	4	5	6	10	66	40	19	64	34	47	19	33	216

TUBERCULOSIS (NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1937).

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	RESPIRATORY.		NON-RESPIRATORY.		RESPIRATORY.		NON-RESPIRATORY.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under one year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
5 " 10	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
10 " 15	—	—	3	4	—	1	1	—
15 " 20	3	3	1	2	—	2	—	—
20 " 25	4	5	1	—	1	1	—	—
25 " 35	6	4	1	2	2	3	1	—
35 " 45	5	2	2	1	—	1	—	1
45 " 55	3	2	—	1	1	2	1	—
55 " 65	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	27	16	11	14	6	10	4	2
	43		25		16		6	
							22	

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY
INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
FACTORIES ... (Including Factory Laundries).	—	—	—
WORKSHOPS ... (Including Workshop Laundries).	59	3	—
WORKPLACES ... (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	59	3	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5).
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ...	1	1	—
	unsuitable or			
	defective	—	—	—
	not separate for sexes	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
TOTAL	3	3	—	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

J. C. V. HINDHAUGH,
Medical Officer of Health.

